

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 3978. 號二十月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

日七廿月二年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUINCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO. Foochow, HEDGES & CO. Shanghai, LAKE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO. Manila, C. HEDDERLEY & CO. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France, & Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. B. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.
J. F. COOPER, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price: \$2.

Shanghai, KELL & CO.
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1876. mc24

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February.

By Order,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 28, 1876. ap1

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Underigned. Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanhsui, with Mr. J. MACLEOD, or LEONG AN YOW, KWONGCHING, PRAYA.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Underigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876. And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Underigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,

Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the late A. MARCUS DALY, and all Persons indebted to the same, are requested to communicate immediately with the Underigned.

H. LOWCOCK,

Executor.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO

ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from Bordeaux. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 691.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POFOOTUM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOONG:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Onthouses. Area 1,084 (Tsubo) of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.70.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Kips Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 654 Tsubo.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,

T. G. LINSTED,

Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

SAYLE & Co. have opened

their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THIS Season's American HAM and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.

Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. LARSEN, Handpiled, Double-screamed at \$8 per Ton. Small, at \$8 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER,

No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point.

Hongkong, December 8, 1875.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at 11 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard,—

Sundry Naval & Victualling STORES, comprising:—

Old Iron, Zinc, Glass, Hoses, Leather, Lignumvitea, Blocks, etc.

Blue Cloth, Duck Flannel, Rags, Blacuit Dust, Implements, Cases, and Cannisters.

Also,

One Ice-making Machine. One Washing Machine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lots, with all faults and errors of every description whatsoever, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc24

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, PRAYA, on

FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at Noon,—

Electro-plated Table Spoons and Forks, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Cologne and Lavender Water, Cold Cream, Smelling Salts, Felt and Straw Hats, Toys, Silver-light Lamps, Galvanized Basins.

Also,

25 doz. Day and Martin's Blacking. 25 " Swaine's Boord & Co.'s Old Tom. 5 casks Claret.

2 rolls Floor Oilcloth, 24 ft. wide. Old Iron and Brass.

And,

10 doz. Lady's Silk Umbrellas. 8 packets Flower Seeds. 10 Revolvers.

18 dozen Pints and Quarts Krug's Champagne.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876. mc24

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI. Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "NESTOR" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876. mc23

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "GUNGA," GARCEAU, Master, will be despatched to Manila on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc25

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN and KAPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "GUERNSEY,"

Captain CROFT, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc26

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSU," Captain FURBER, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAFFRAIE & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876. mc28

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

The Steamer "CHEVRIOT," Captain WATT, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876. mc30

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The Steamship "QUANGSE,"

Capt. JONES, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Proximo, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap12

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAIS," Captain RUTHIER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA. (Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "SUNDA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Mongolia with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March

For Sale.

JO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$16 (2)
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen).

For Sale by HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1875. tf.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "DIOMED"

will be despatched on or about the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.
Hongkong, March 22, 1876. mc24

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ENGRAVINGS, PLATED WARE,

GLASS WARE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on,

MONDAY,

the 27th day of March 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of G. M. Thompson, Esq., No. 2, Hollywood Road,—

The whole of the Household FURNITURE, etc., comprising: Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room Suites, Glassware, Plated-ware, Engravings, Carpets, Floor Glasses, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Window Curtains, &c., &c., &c.

A Cottage PIANO, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 22, 1876. mc27

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Staunton Street, on

TUESDAY,

the 28th March, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

Sundry Household FURNITURE, the property of a Gentleman changing his Residence, comprising: Chairs, Couches, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lamps, Books, Marble-top Side Tables, Marble-top Washstands, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Pictures, Sundry Fire Arms, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876. mc28

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 21, China, German steamer, 648, Hennings, Shanghai Mar. 18, General.

March 22, Lord of the Isles, British str., 1846, Wm. Cowie, Shanghai Mar. 10, and Swatow 21, Sugar and Oranges.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

March 22, Yesso, British steamer, 559, Punched, Foochow Mar. 19, Amoy 20, Swatow 21, General.—D. LAFLAIX & Co.

March 22, Chinkiang, from Canton.

March 22, Rajah, British steamer, 359, Hansen, Swatow March 21, General.—Hor Hing.

March 22, Cheong Hock Kian, Brit. str., 955, F. Webb, Singapore Mar. 18, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

March 22, Gunga, French steamer, 799, Garsen, Amoy Mar. 21, General.—RENDZIOS & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 22, Lessor, for Manila.

22, Chatsbury and, for Bangkok.

22, Emerald (barque) for Y. Ilo.

22, Sumatra, for San Francisco.

22, China, for Canton.

22, Nantua, for Pionata.

22, Humboldt, for Bangkok.

CLEARED.

Nesfor, for Shanghai.

Marion, for Whampoa.

Chinkiang, for Shanghai.

Rockwood, for Hilo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per China, Mr W. H. Hammond, and 41 Chinese.

Per Yesso, Messrs Moorhead, Johnstone, Kier and Smith, 18 European deck and 20 Chinese.

Per Lord of the Isles, 4 Chinese.

Per Cheong Eloh Kian, 201 Chinese.

Per Gunga, 623 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per Lessor, Mr Bousquet, and 16 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Lord of the Isles reported light N.E. winds and heavy.

The German steamer China reported had moderate N.W. monsoon until reaching Chong Island, thence to port variable winds and calm. Off Lamcocks passed S.S. Yangtze, and off Tung Ying S.S. Thales.

The British steamer Yesso reported: first part of passage moderate N.E. winds and dull cloudy weather, later light N.E. winds and clear weather. On the afternoon of 19th passed S.S. Kiangtung bound into River Min, and on Monday the 20th a steamer unknown bound North. In Foochow, H.M.S. Midge, in Amoy, H.M.S. Lepidus, steamers Diomed, Harlow and Gunga in Swatow; str. Douglas, Zuleig, Singapore and Albatross.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SHANGHAI:—

Per NESTOR, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-TOWN, OLELAND BAY, BOWEN, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MELBOURNE:—

Per QUEENSLAND, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW:—

Per YESSO, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th inst.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO:—

Per QUANGSE, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th April.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet TIGRE,

will be despatched on THURSDAY,

the 23rd inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via

Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 22nd inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 23rd inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mc23

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet ZEPHERAN,

will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the

30th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 29th inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 30th inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc30

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet BELGIC,

will be despatched on SATURDAY,

the 1st April, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce, Hongkong U.S. Stamps 8 cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c., &c., &c.

Argentina, Bermuda, Bogota, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, &c., &c., &c.

Hawaii, Newfoundland, &c., &c., &c.

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, &c., &c., &c.

Belle, Greyhound, Gulland, Honduras, Martinique, St. Pierre, Marthas, Turk's Island, &c., &c., &c.

Brazil, &c., &c., &c.

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentina Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, &c., &c., &c.

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.) 8

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, March 20, 1876. ap1

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, March 24:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Stores at H. M. Naval Yard.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

Diomed leaves for London on or about this date.

SATURDAY, March 25:—

Noon.—Queenland leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Gunga leaves for Manila on or about this date.

SUNDAY, March 26:—

Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

MONDAY, March 27:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 2, Hollywood Road.

TUESDAY, March 28:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 15, Staunton Street.

WEDNESDAY, March 29:—

Goods per Nestor undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 30:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Diomed leaves for Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney on or about this date.

FRIDAY, April 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer Belgic leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Bonuses or Interests on Victoria Fire Insurance Co., to be presented before this date.

WEDNESDAY, April 12:—

2 p.m.—Quangse leaves for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 22:—

Claims against the Estate of Captain Lawrence Young, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

FRIDAY, June 30:—

Claims against the Estate of Diomed, Helms, Quirino Antonio Gutierrez, Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and Henry Roberts, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

MONDAY, July 31:—

Claims against the Estates of Gustav Tubler, Edward Parker, Edward Richard Handley, Kwong Nam, Lam Kok Cheong, Lee Ah Kon, Loung Sew Fan, Mow Chan and a Chinaman, names unknown, No. 11, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—Nesfor leaves for Shanghai.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.20 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

VERY few persons will be inclined to deny that a necessity exists for acts or ordinances, as the case may be, for regulating building operations in large towns. If a few simple regulations had been made in regard to the erection of houses and the formation of streets in London, when that mighty and most intricate mass of habitations and thoroughfares began to grow, the whole Metropolis might now have presented broad open streets, flanked with well-built houses, all arranged on a regular plan. Locomotion would be twice as easy and pleasant as it is at the present time; there would be plenty of room for traffic; one would not lose himself in a maze of streets, of which no two seem to run in the same direction, and the ratepayers of London would save the enormous sums of money they are expending in improving their buildings and in widening their streets. The sums of money that have been expended by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Commissioners of Sewers for the City, in effecting public improvements in London are something fearful to contemplate. We have made a rough calculation from some data we have, and we find that last year the Metropolitan Board of Works expended no less than £1,287,050 in these improvements! Here, in this Colony, which can never become very gigantic in its proportions, it is not of so much importance to preserve a regular plan in the laying out of our streets, and, indeed, the formation of the land on which Victoria is built, would render it impossible, if it were desirable, for this to be done. The chief consideration with us, in regard to our streets, must be to see that we have them of sufficient width and of substantial make. In respect to the buildings the case is different. It is of the utmost importance, in view of the typhoons which annually visit the Island, that all buildings should be strongly erected; and on this ground alone every resident in Hongkong will feel the necessity of a Building Ordinance, and will be anxious that its provisions should be properly enforced. But, however anxious the residents of Hongkong may be that every care should be taken by the public authorities that the buildings erected in the Colony are of a substantial character, and thoroughly capable of withstanding the force of

any typhoons that may visit the Island, we do not think they are desirous of seeing the Building Ordinance made to press harshly against any person who has not gone contrary to its spirit. The Hon. C. May at the Police Magistracy has recently been engaged with a case in which Mr. H. Hoppius, of Messrs Siemens & Co., was summoned for having foundations to the front wall of a house in the Hollywood Road not in accordance with the Ordinance No. 8 of 1856; and we cannot help thinking that the defendant has a grievance in the matter as well as the Surveyor General. The facts of the case appear to be as follows. The Inspector of Buildings on going his rounds observes that the front wall of the house in question is out of repair, and very properly gives notice to the owners that the necessary repairs must be made. The wall is thereupon pulled down, and a new one is in course of erection when the Inspector again steps in and says he should like to look at the foundations. On inspecting them, he concludes that they are only one foot in depth, whereas the Ordinance requires them to be 2 feet 4 inches. He accordingly serves another notice on the owners to alter the foundations, but in the meantime the wall has approached completion, and a reply to that effect is sent to this second notice from the Surveyor General's office. The next stage in the proceedings is a summons, at the hearing of which the Magistrate orders the foundations to be again examined. It is then found that the foundations are two feet below the surface, and the defendant's architect alleges that four inches more of them are visible above the surface. The Inspector then states that the foundations are not "stepped" out to 2 feet 4 inches in width at the bottom course as required by the Ordinance, and the reply to this is that the foundations as they are are perfectly secure. The matter is then referred to the Surveyor to see if it is advisable to go upon the letter of the Ordinance, the spirit of the same having been complied with, and that official, without carefully examining the foundation himself, decides that the "law must take its course," and so backs up his subordinate.

Now we have taken some pains in the previous part of this article to point out the importance of a Building Ordinance, and of a proper compliance with its provisions; but seeing that these foundations were put in twenty years ago under, be it observed, the supervision of a former Surveyor General; that they were not disturbed at all, on this occasion, and were admitted to be safe, we really think the authorities would have done wisely in not pressing the case. The owners had clearly complied with the spirit of the Act, and this, after all, the great thing to consider. These foundations are to be altered not because there is any danger from them, but because the letter of the law has not been, under exceptional circumstances, complied with. It was pointed out at the hearing of the case that, in altering the side channels and pathways through the town, the foundations of houses are constantly getting exposed, and, if the unfortunate owners neglect to obey the notice to underpin them, they run the risk of being summoned for not having the foundations required depth below the surface. It is quite right and necessary that in all cases of new buildings, the foundations should be in accordance with the Ordinance, but to enforce the letter of its provisions in cases where the buildings have been erected twenty or more years, and there is no danger to be apprehended, is surely making such a use of the Ordinance as was never intended by its framers.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Press deals with a memorial from the Prince of King, published in the Peking Gazette, with reference to certain changes proposed in the Government of Formosa, and says:—"The changes recommended by Prince Kung are good enough so far as they go, and indicate a desire to improve the government and provide more efficiently for the protection of Formosa, but they do not touch on the aboriginal question and the extension of Chinese rule over the eastern half of the island. The Prince would do well to follow up his memorials by devising some means to this end. Until the lawless aborigines are reduced to subjection there is little prospect of internal tranquillity being secured in Formosa, or of the land being tenanted by the savages—at present a terra incognita—being opened up to cultivation."

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail, while giving the summary of the treaty between Japan and Korea, observed that the rumors propagated before that all foreigners other than Japanese trading in the newly-opened port are to be amenable to Japanese laws, cannot be true, inasmuch as the first clause of the treaty recognises the independence of Korea, and if Korea is independent, the governments of other countries who wish to hold commercial relations with her must make independent treaties with her. There is nothing in the present treaty to show that Japan is exercising any sort of protectorate over her in the same way as France does over Annam, and she has therefore no right to exercise any jurisdiction over subjects of other nations. Nor is this all

The Korean treaty makes no mention of extraterritorial rights being conceded to the Japanese, so that, instead of exercising jurisdiction over people of other countries, those of them who are in Korea are liable to Korean rule.—It gives the report of the Chinese Insurance Company and the remainder of the Harbour Master's report.

The Chung Ngai San Po gives the revenue and expenditure of Russia from 1872 to 1875, as also her national debt. It gives a short summary of the Harbour Master's report.

The Universal Circulating Herald says an old woman about 60 years of age fell down dead suddenly at Sai-ying-poon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Agents that the Diomed left Amoy at daylight, this morning, for Hongkong.

The selection of a site for the new Central School is now engaging the active attention of the Government. Pending the investigation by the Commission appointed to report on the question, H. E. the Governor has been visiting several of the proposed sites.

This being the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, the harbour was gay with bunting, and a Royal salute was fired by the German, Russian and English men-of-war in honor of the event. There was also a profuse display of flags at several of the German houses on shore, and national flags were floated from the German Club windows. His Imperial Majesty Frederick William was born in 1797, and he has therefore to-day entered on his eightieth year.

A SHORT time ago, we mentioned that the establishment of a Chinese Banking Company was being mooted. We now learn that the project has assumed a more definite shape. The capital, which is to be \$2,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, has been privately subscribed for, and nearly all the shares have been taken up. The shareholders are comparatively few, but they are chiefly very wealthy Chinese. The operations will be confined for the present to the Coast Ports and the other trade marts in China.

We understand that a telegram has reached town to the effect that the German steamship Madagascar (Captain Timm), from Bangkok to Hongkong, had been ashore on Pulo Geier de Mer, the island concerning the situation of which so much research has recently been expended. The unfortunate vessel, it is stated, was got off, though leaking badly, and subsequently managed to reach

tain a quantity of paper shavings and a very small portion of tea—worth altogether about fifty cents. It is quite unnecessary to add that these "Heathen Chinese" have not since been seen or heard of.

We regret to learn that another riot has occurred up country. Some months ago the English Church Mission rented a building for chapel purposes in the city of Kien-ning. One of their catechists was sent there, and three students were also sent to learn the dialect of that region, and prepare themselves for future usefulness there. All was quiet for a time. Recently, for several days, an unusual interest was manifested among the people, who came to the chapel and bought large numbers of books, and were apparently very friendly in their demeanour. One day a member of the literary circle came in and talked with the catechist, telling him that if he would substitute the name of Confucius for that of Jesus in his books, he could stay in peace, but otherwise he would get into trouble. A day or two after this, a great number of children came in, and began to make troublesome demonstrations. The catechist surmised that they had been sent for a purpose, and that a mob was impending. He therefore sent to the magistrate's yamen, asking that means should be taken to secure quiet; but before any answer could come, a number of men burst in, saying, "What are you doing with all these children here! You are collecting them here for vile purposes." The mob then seized the catechist, the students, and a church member who was there, dragged them out to the front of the Emperor's temple, stripped them naked, and hung two of them to trees by their thumbs. A false alarm that the catechist was coming led them to take the catechist down, but when they found that the catechist was not approaching, they tied ropes to the necks of the four Christians, and led them naked through the principal streets of the city, calling out, "Come and see the foreigners we have here!" After a long time, the magistrate sent runners, and had the Christians taken to his yamen; but some of the literati went to the Prefect, and demanded that they should be sent out of the city, which was done, a boat being provided to bring them down the river. The chapel was entirely destroyed. Mob law is therefore triumphant at Kien-ning, as well as at Yang-ping. The present Viceroy seems either unable or unwilling to keep up even a decent show of government over these upper Prefectures. Altogether he has proved one of the most inefficient officers with which this Province has ever been afflicted. It is not to be expected that he will depart from his usual indifference in this case. As to what course H. B. M.'s representative here proposes to take in the matter, we are not informed.

The first meeting of the Foochow Ice Company was held at Messrs. Gilman & Co.'s office, on Tuesday, the 14th March. Present—Messrs. Young (Honorary Treasurer), Beadmont, Tatham, Ery, Leith, Kinneer, Chambers, Kitching, Joseph, Jones, Mylne, and Hedge. Mr. Joseph was voted to the chair, and read the minutes of the meeting, which took place on the formation of the company. The accounts showed a loss on the working account for last year of \$2,522.76, attributable principally to the comparatively small quantity of ice sold, in consequence of the original delay in starting the machine, and the necessary cessation of work through its inefficient condition. According to an estimate produced, based upon the working of August last, the revenue should be \$6,000 annually, and the expenditure \$5,216, leaving a balance of \$784 or about 7 1/2 per cent on the capital. This, the Honorary Treasurer thought, they might reasonably look for in the future, circumstances last year having been adverse, and expenses larger than they would be in succeeding years. In reply to questions, he further stated that the machine was now reported by the engineer to be in excellent order, and that work could be commenced so soon as it might become necessary to prepare ice. He added that according to the sketch of liabilities to 31st May next, until which date no money would be coming in, sum of \$1,904 would be necessary, and should be provided by the issue of the remaining shares, unallotted, or a call upon the shareholders. The accounts were passed, and it was agreed that a call of \$15 per share be made. A Committee of three was appointed to frame articles of Association.

Speaking of the threatened action of the German Government on the *Anna* case, the *Herald* says:—It is only fair to add that the Native Authorities have succeeded in capturing four out of the six men implicated in the mutiny and murders on board the *Anna*. A portion of the cargo has also been recovered; but the graver question, of wilful neglect of duty on the part of the district mandarins in not preventing the plunder and destruction of the vessel, remains practically unsettled.

CHINESE.

Messrs. Spencer & Wolff write on the 15th March:—Less desire has been shown by our dealers to enter the market during the past week, as they were first to learn the result of the purchases already effected at the high rates ruling; still a fairly large business has been transacted. *Grey Shirts*, 8 1/2 lbs., have been most in request. *Blue and Turkey* cloth has been placed at Tls. 1.76; Red Pheasant, Tls. 1.72 and 1.75, and good ordinary cargo at Tls. 1.68 and 1.72. *T. Cloth*, 7 lbs., have proved the most saleable weight. Silver Dragon and *Sycee* Chopra fetching Tls. 1.35, and others finding buyers at proportionate rates. *English Drills* are quite neglected. *Sandalwood*.—Holders of good cargo have succeeded in forcing the market up to Tls. 3.63, but common wood is difficult of sale at Tls. 3.30 and 3.40. *Malacca Opium* continues in good demand at Tls. 4.89 and 4.41 for best new, and Tls. 4.52 and 4.64 for old drug.

CHINESE STORIES.

The wave one lends an ear to Chinese stories of the marvellous, the more phases of superstition are found to flourish among the uneducated portion of the populace. Vampirism, incubism and metempsychosis form the basis of a very large number of the tales that apparently pass current from mouth to mouth, while, as is well-known, the Chinese live in perpetual fear of the influence of the dead. Here is a case in point. During the Tw'ping troubles there lived at Nanking a most virtuous person, in addition to killing his ancestral

plot of ground, eked out an honest livelihood by selling tea and wine. One day in the summer months there happened along a priest of the Buddhist sect, who, tired and thirsty under the weight of a heavy bag, sat down and ordered some refreshment. This was quickly served, and the ecclesiastic, growing happy under the influence of food and drink, entered into a conversation with the worthy host. He told him how he was attached to the sacred Island of Poo-to, and how he had wandered all over Chekiang and Kiangnan collecting money for a grand monastery that he intended to build in the neighbourhood of Nanking. The peasant lifted the bag, and was much impressed with the priest's further assurance that it contained considerably over a thousand ounces of silver. "And now," said the Buddhist, "I am going to repose a great trust in you. I can see you're an honest man; and I want you to take charge of this treasure for me while I go and finish collecting the necessary balance in the country round. To prove my confidence still further, I give you free permission to make use of five hundred ounces while I am away; and I hope you will turn it to good account." The farmer was half-afraid of his good luck; but he gave the cleric house-room for that night, and next morning the two friends parted. The money was soon invested in various enterprises, and Liu—that was his name—grew rapidly a rich man in fact he laid out his five hundred taels with great judiciousness, and trebled the sum in no time. But month after month went by, and the priest was never heard of. At last one day, when two years had passed, during which his conscience had pricked him not a little, this good man had a dream. He was sitting at the door of his cottage on just such another hot afternoon as when he had first seen the priest, when he nodded, and was soon morning. And as he slept he thought that, sitting where he was, he saw the figure of the priest approaching. He sprang up to welcome him, but making no sign of recognition the priest passed by his chair and went behind him into the house. Up started Liu, rubbing his eyes, in pursuit. No sign of anyone however could be found; but a servant met him and announced that her mistress, old Liu's daughter-in-law, had just given birth to a son. Liu instantly recognised the coincidence as supernatural; and looking upon the new-born child as an incarnation of the dead priest, named him "Ho-shang." He grew up, however, a dreadful rip; he was extravagant, he gambled, he did everything improper and was never chidden, because his parents regarded him as a supernatural being. Nor did they dare to refuse him any money; for believing him to be the priest, they fancied that this was the only way in which they could pay off the grandfather's mysterious debt!

Apocryphal, a very queer ghost-story reaches us from this city. A Mahometan Chinese some time ago married a lady of the same persuasion, to whom he was very fondly attached. Some weeks after marriage however he fell sick, and as he lay a-dying his wife clasped his hands and swore never to marry anyone else when he was gone. For some time she kept her vow, but eventually fell a victim for the second time to the blandishments of courtship. The author being as in the former case a follower of the Prophet, the husband on entering his wife's room saw, with perfect distinctness, the figure of a man sitting down, gazing fixedly upon the woman. Wang started violently and asked his wife, whom she was keeping company with? Mrs. Wang replied, with much apparent innocence, nobody; and sure enough, the man, whoever he may have been, seemed to have vanished. Wang however, sorely perplexed, bade his wife immediately retire to her room while he threw himself upon the nearest couch. But in the middle of the night he heard a tremendous bump in his wife's apartment, succeeded by piercing screams. Hastening to the door he found that the lady had fallen out of bed, and that blood was flowing from her nose and mouth. She also seemed possessed with some strange spirit; for addressing herself in the character of her deceased husband, she poured out the most bitter denunciations of her own conduct in having broken the vow that she had made. Wang, although a good Mahometan, was so terrified by this persecution on the part of his predecessor that he immediately sent for a Taoist priest to exorcise the ghost; but the faithless widow has gone stark mad, and there appears no hope whatever of her recovery!—*Shanghai Courier*.

AROUND NANKING.

While the mineral waters of Japan have been largely availed of by its foreign residents, even from China, undertaking to have journey thither to enjoy the benefit of a sulphur bath, the springs here in a midland seem scarcely to be known. A little from the main road between Nanking and Chinkiang, about 60 li from the former at a place called Fen-tou there is a sulphur spring. It has been enclosed with stone steps, and a shed built over it, having red seals running round three sides. It is much used by the natives, but being free and no one in charge, its surroundings are not quite in accordance with European ideas. Nor is the prospect very inviting of being joined, while bathing, by a leper or some equally agreeable companion. The water is quite warm and flowing continually. A small spring by the road side was so hot that I could not bear my hand in it for any length of time. On the opposite side of the river from Heia-kwan, at a village called T'ang-t'uan, some 80 li inland from P'u-kou is another sulphur spring, and here I enjoyed a most refreshing bath. This is also free to all, but though many were anxious to bathe at the time, and very many more crowded into the enclosure to see the foreigner who had come 80 li to wash himself, to their credit be it said that on my requesting them to retire while I bathed they left to a man. On stepping in, the water seemed unbearably warm, but I soon became reconciled to the heat and the strong sulphurous smell, which first seems disagreeable. The bath is a uniform depth of about four feet and a half, with a pebbly bottom. There is here also a separate enclosed bath for women. In dry weather the road is passable, and by riding early, the trip can be made there and back in a day on a donkey. Quite close to P'u-kou there is a sulphur spring unutilized. At Kwan-ying-fang 85 li from Nanking is a cave which formerly was a great place of resort for the natives, but suffered badly at the hands of the rebels. After passing through a small temple which stands in front a few steps takes one to a well of clear water having a small stone bridge thrown across it. On turning to the right you enter the cave, the height of which is about eighty

feet. In a ledge of rock above is a small Taoist temple, which is reached by three flights of steps. At the foot of Li-sha-shan, about 60 li from Nanking, stands the remains of a temple founded by the Emperor Yu, B.C. 2205. It is said to have visited this temple three times, on one of which he wrote an account of his suppression of the flood waters of China. This was preserved by being out on stone, and placed on the top of the mountain. A translation was made by some students about 300 years ago, and out on slabs which stand beside the older ones. The Emperor Liang Wu-Ti, B.C. 549—who professed an ardent reverence for the tenets of Buddhism, on several occasions going the length of living in Buddhist monasteries, and assuming the religious garb—had erected at this temple an immense stone Buddha in a sitting posture, supported on either side by large standing stone figures. The centre one measures from the ground to the top of its head four feet seven inches. The building in which they are found is built of solid stone against the face of the rock, having an arched roof, not unlike the beamed temple in Soochow. A small but highly ornamented stone pagoda stands close by, but is somewhat disfigured by injuries received during the late rebellion.

The Nanking forts are built on both banks of the river at Wu-lung-shan, just below the mouth of the branch which leads to the city. On the Nanking side there are two. One is built on the beach, and consists of a long low wall pierced with eight portholes, behind which stand the latest breech-loading Krupp's guns. The remainder are supplied with old-fashioned English muzzle-loaders. The front wall is about four feet thick, with a wide well-built stone dyke running along the entire length in front, and appears very strongly built. The part containing the Krupp guns is roofed over with large beams of timber covered with iron plates and over front and roof beams of sand are placed. The remainder is matted over to protect the guns from the weather. Between each gun is an ammunition store-room. The other fort stands on a large flat rock, jutting out into the river; presenting much the same appearance, and mounting four large guns. At the time of my visit the men were at drill. The orders were given in German by a Chinese drill-sergeant, and the loading was carried out very creditably. At the back of the fort there is a machine shop, having a ten horse-power steam-engine where shells are manufactured. A foreign steam fire-engine stands in a shed close by. Everything is carried on by natives, without any foreign assistance. About five hundred soldiers live on the adjacent hills, in well-built and clean-looking mud barracks. On the opposite bank stands a long low fort of similar construction mounting eight guns, around which about one thousand men are camped. It was told that material for blocking the river is also stored here, ready for immediate use.—*Shanghai Courier Correspondent*.

Straits Items.

The late visit of "Citizen" Dilke to these Settlements seems to have had the good effect of inducing his republican intellect with correct ideas upon the Perak question. In the course of a rambling speech of some tedious duration, (only three hours and a half) to his Chinese constituents on the 24th January, he declared that "in the Perak affair he thought Lord Carnarvon had shown a meekness which would never have been exhibited by Lord Granville." We are by no means so sure of that, but whether or no, what we would point out is how a man's views and judgment may be influenced by local personal knowledge and experience, and we would suggest that Lord Stanley of Alderley be invited to come out here at the head of a picked body of gushing philanthropists, armed or unarmed at their pleasure, to bring to reason, say the Kota Lama boys, and teach them the blessings of peace, brotherly love, and civilization.

In Calcutta we observe that first-class passages to England per steamer by the Suez Canal are advertised for £40, and the *Statesman* expresses the opinion that owing to the rapidly increasing competition between the various companies owning Canal steamers, first class passages will in all probability be shortly available for £30! If from Calcutta, say we, why not from Singapore? The lowest rate from here as yet, we believe, is £60, or exactly double what the future rate is to be, if the *Statesman's* prognostication is correct. The P. & O. Co. still sticks to its old rate, which is nearly what it was when there was little or no competition to deal with. The Messageries Maritimes established a considerable reduction on the P. & O. rates, but its schedule is much higher than that of the steamer of other companies. It is true the P. & O. accommodation provided by the two Mail Companies cannot be compared with that of other steamers, but would it not be wise of them to endeavour to keep abreast with the spirit of the age, which insists upon and will have cheap telegrams and cheap travelling.—*Straits Times*.

TEA TRADE OF NEW YORK IN '75.

Statistics show an apparent decrease in the aggregate importations and consumption, but the falling off is more apparent than real. The season in the primary markets commences with June, and in the early part of the one under review, the shipments especially of Green Teas, were so retarded by the extreme low prices prevailing here, and the high prices there, that a considerable portion of the supply that would otherwise have reached us in 1875, will figure in the importations of 1876.

The trade of 1875 has been almost a repetition of the experience of 1874, which, it may be remembered, was characterized by acute depression and a material shrinkage in values, involving serious losses to nearly all concerned. During the past year, for example, there were no less than ten or twelve failures of firms engaged in the importation and distribution of Tea, whose aggregate annual transactions had amounted to raising four millions of dollars, to say nothing of the withdrawal of a number of firms and individuals, in consequence of the sharp competition and the unprofitable nature of the business. Notwithstanding these failures and withdrawals, there is a prevalent notion that the ranks are yet overstocked, and that if the thinning-out process were carried still further, it would be conducive to a more healthy condition of trade. Thus while the Tea annually received here amounts, at present valuations, to some twenty million dollars, there are not less than sixty organized firms engaged in its importation and distribution, to say nothing of a whole legion of brokers and runners. More than one instance

might be cited, in another branch of trade, where a year's business to an equal amount, has been transacted by a single firm, under one roof. This feature, of excessive competition, however, is by no means exceptionally incident to the Tea trade, but has become common to most other departments of business, under the revolution wrought by steam and the telegraph. Another striking evidence of the increased and increasing competition in the Tea trade, at the sources of supply as here in New-York, is afforded by the fact that no less than forty representatives of commercial houses in China and Japan visited this country during the last year, for the purpose of extending their business, not only in our chief centres of trade, but in all the considerable distributive points of the interior and in Canada. The bare travelling expense for the round trip could not have been less than \$1000 gold for each representative, thus forming in the aggregate no inconsiderable item, in comparison with the cost of the Tea imported, to say nothing of the incidental expenses. In former times, the business was all carried on by correspondence, and the change is simply illustrative of the methods of doing business since the world has been brought in close contact by the great agents of which we have spoken.

During the opening weeks of the year, we had substantially a repetition of the excitement which prevailed during the corresponding period in 1874, caused by the proposition for a re-imposition of duty by Congress. For a brief period there was an active demand, carrying with it some enhancement of values; but as the season advanced, and it became apparent that the duty was not to be restored, trade became dull, and with a general disposition to be relieved of excessive supplies, a reaction ensued. The depression continued during the greater part of the remainder of the year, during which extreme low prices were reached. In December, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury again recommended a re-imposition of duty, and although the recommendation was followed by increased activity and a slight bracing of prices, a conservative feeling among dealers, inspired by the reflection of previous disappointments in connection with legislation, prevented the same measure of activity and buoyancy as noted at the corresponding period of the previous year. Not least among the elements of depression during the year, have been the frequent unreserved sales by auction, which not only seriously interfered with private business, but also served to unsettle the market and impair confidence in the stability of values.

The quality of the Teas received, has compared favorably with the importations of former years. There have been fewer undesirable invoices of highly colored Green Teas of suspicious quality, and altogether more uniformity in the importations. Japan Tea has maintained its popularity, for though the distribution from this centre has barely held its own, there have been increased direct imports at San Francisco and at some of the interior points of distribution, sufficient to show conclusively, that the consumption of this description is steadily and materially on the increase. The quality of Black Teas, especially of Oolong, has been rather above the average, having been comparatively free from the objectionable features of an excess of dust and spurious leaf. Formosa Oolong has continued to grow in popular favour. This Tea, from a small beginning a few years ago, has become so popular among the consumers of this country, that the exportation now attains to nearly or quite four million pounds per annum.

With reference to the routes of transportation, we may remark that the Suez Canal has apparently held its own, and for the reason that fair time has been made, while the Teas have uniformly turned out in good condition. Four steamers arrived via that route during the year, being two less than in 1874. These were the *Oxfordshire* from Yokohama July 12th, arriving October 12; *Galley of Lorne* from Shanghai August 26th, reaching here Nov. 27th; the *Glenartney* from Shanghai September 25th, reaching here Nov. 26th; the *Glenlyon* from Shanghai October 10th, reaching here Dec. 20th. The *Flower Castle*, which left Shanghai October 31st, reached here January 10, 1876; and the *Gordon Castle* is now on the way here. The importations by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via the Isthmus, have been discontinued, the supplies via San Francisco coming overland. The facilities of carriage between China and Japan and San Francisco, have been increased by the accession to the service of the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company, and the average time of transit has been somewhat shortened, Tea having been laid down here, by steam and rail, in thirty days from the date of shipment from Japan. In this connection, the following reference to the Steamer movements on this route, by the San Francisco *Herald*, is of interest:—"The charters of the steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Pasco de Gama* to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have expired, and it is now reported that the China trans-Pacific Steamship Company (limited) are again to take up their original service between this city and the Orient, and, in addition, to place on the line their new iron screw steamship, the *Columbus*, to be launched this month on the Clyde. The *Columbus*, we are informed, is 200 tons larger than the *Pasco de Gama* and *Vanderbilt*, and is guaranteed by her builders a speed of fourteen knots an hour. She is to leave England shortly for this port, via the Suez Canal, Hongkong and Yokohama."—*New York Price Current*.

THE S. S. QUEENSLAND.

A considerable amount of curiosity has been created in Singapore during the past week by the presence in the Tanjong Pagar Dock, of the *Queensland* screw steamer, the last and finest of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's fleet, a fleet which, as our readers are aware, includes the *Bowen*, *Errol*, *Normandy*, *Singapore*, and *Southern*. With respect to the *Queensland*, which arrived at Singapore on Saturday, the 26th February, we have been favoured with the following description by one of the first-class passengers:—"The *Queensland* is truly a splendid ship, and cannot fail to become, unless my judgment misinforms me, extremely popular in whatever service she is engaged. I have had no little experience on the sea, but never met with a vessel so steady or so comfortable as regards her internal economy. From the moment of our entrance into the Meditteranean we were met with a baffling head wind; a regular black Levantier, that piped loudly night and day. Other large steamers were pitching their noses into the waves, and some of them as we could plainly see, were

in perpetual shower baths over the bows, but the *Queensland* steamed East as steady and dry as any one could desire. It was the same in the Red Sea, where we experienced the tail of what must have been a very respectable gale; but the *Queensland* behaved splendidly, riding the billows like a duck, and sending them away from her bows with a gentle firmness beautiful to behold. The *Queensland* is replete with not only conveniences, but luxuries which were never dreamt of by the travellers of a past generation. In each State Room, which are much larger than those of many bigger vessels, there is an electric communication with the steward and stewards, an unlimited supply of excellent water for drinking or washing, a safe, berths which should satisfy the most fastidious, and numerous appliances which, though small, tend immensely to make life on ship-board pleasant. The saloon into which the state rooms open is beautifully appointed, and capable of dining from 80 to 70 persons. Food water is continually "on tap" near the bar, and the fine pier glass which spans the bottom of the saloon, is removed during meal times, affording direct communication with the steward's pantry. The meals, by this ingenious contrivance are served *a la Russe*—an advantage which old voyagers will not be slow to appreciate. In a convenient part of the ship there is a capital smoking saloon, and near it a well-furnished surgery and dispensary. There is also a roomy hospital amidships.

The engineering arrangements admirably illustrate the progress that is making in these improvements which go so much to lessen the inevitable discomforts of a long voyage to those who have been accustomed "to live at home at ease." From stem to stern the ship is supplied with fresh water, ballast tanks which can contain 250 tons, and which render the vessel quite independent of ballast. The pumping engines can discharge 100 tons of water per hour, a priceless boon in case of leakage, or damage to the hull in time of emergency. In addition, the *Queensland* is fitted up with Dowdall's pumps that may be worked either by hand or steam. Should a fire break out fine powerful jets of steam-extinguishers can be at once turned into any compartment. All the steam winches and gear return the waste steam into a common condenser, from which comes fresh water for the ordinary purposes of the ship or which, if necessary, returns the supply to the boiler. Steam is also applicable for the cooking galleys, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the steering gear and windlass are worked by the same all potent motive power. The boats, which comprise two magnificent life-boats and a couple of costly steam launches, are provided with the best known lowering apparatus, by which all danger from upsetting during wering—one of the most common as well as fatal defects—should be entirely removed. I cannot conclude this part of my description without a reference to the "governor" by which the engineer receives immediate notice of the propeller being lifted out of the water. Both in the Mediterranean and Red Sea the screw was frequently in such a plight as this, and on every occasion the "governor" did its duty unerringly, and the engineer was able at once to mitigate the ill effects which always follow the revolution of the propeller in the empty air. The *Queensland* is 332 feet long, 36 1/2 feet broad, 25 feet deep, has engines of 1,500 horse power, and holding a capacity for 10,000 gallons of fresh water. She can carry 44 first class, and 66 second class passengers, and has good accommodation for 610 coolies, which may be strained to take quite 700 people. Her tonnage is 2,600 tons. Finally, and briefly, may I say a word of the officers? The best ship in the world may to the passengers be anything but best, so much depends upon the captain and officers who are her supreme governing powers. From Captain Craig to the most modest person with whom I came in contact we met with nothing but courtesy, and a thoughtful consideration for our welfare and wants. I believe I have the honour of being the first passenger who engaged a berth on board the *Queensland*, and I may therefore be permitted in wishing the noble vessel a prosperous future to express a hope that none of the many who will succeed me will have less cause to complain than did I and my family, nor less cause for anxiety. There were times when Captain Craig, and Mr. Paterson the Chief Officer, owing to the fog that prevailed, were never really off duty for two days together, and the same remark will apply to Mr. McCall, the Chief Engineer, while the disarrangement of some small matter in the engines rendered it doubtful whether the machinery would hold out until Imailia could be reached. If ever we return again to the old country I can only hope that it may be in the *Queensland*, with the same captain, officers, doctor, purser and steward as those from whose care we shall be soon to be transferred."—*Singapore Observer*.

AN ANGELO AND LOTS OF HEE.—Brown's wife weighs over two hundred pounds when Brown asks her, "Shall I help you over the fence, my dear?" she replies, demurely, "No; I help the fence."

A FRENCH connoisseur lately entered a Paris "curiosity shop," and saw a beautiful Dresden vase, Asking the price, he was told £40; "and," said the dealer, "if I had the pair they would be worth £200." M. A. offered £60, and came several days running to renew his proposal, but in vain. One day a man came to M. A.'s apartments to show him some old china plates, and induced him to visit his shop in the Batignolles. To his surprise and delight, M. A. saw in an obscure corner of the shop a vase exactly similar to the coveted Dresden, and eagerly secured it for £48, with the assurance that the pair, if forthcoming, would be worth £400. M. A. rushed off to the first dealer, and offered him his own price for the vase. "Ah, sir," said he, "you come too late; I sold it yesterday to a dealer at the Batignolles!"

THE obelisk to be erected at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and which is to represent the bulk of the gold exported from Queensland from 1868—the Gympie year—until the present time, is thus described by the *Adelaide Telegraph*:—"The obelisk, which will be of pine, gilt, will be 20 feet 2 inches high by 8 feet square at the base above the pedestal, tapering to 18 inches square at the top. This will be the 'counterfeit presentment' of no less than 65 tons, or over £3,000,000 worth of gold. Around the obelisk will be arranged cubes, also of pine, gilt, each of which will represent the gold exported in each year from 1868 to the present year. Altogether, the obelisk and its appendages are likely to prove the most telling of all the Queensland exhibits, as appealing more directly to the mind of all classes. Mr. Stanley, the colonial architect, has designed the obelisk from calculations furnished by Mr. Stalger, the surveyor of the Museum."

STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	Remarks.
Hongkong.	30.06	81.0	N.E.	10	b.	
Amoy.	30.10	80.0	N.E.	10	b.	
Swatow.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Ningpo.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Shanghai.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Yokohama.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Manila.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Cebu.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Calcutta.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Bombay.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Madras.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Colombo.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	
Singapore.	30.13	80.0	N.W.	10	b.	

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundredths.
Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
Direction of Wind, in registered every two points.
Force of Wind, in gales; 1 to 3, light breeze; 4 to 6, moderate; 7 to 9, fresh; 10 to 12, strong; 13 to 15, heavy; 16 to 18, violent.
State of Sky, by clear blue sky; a, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; g, foggy; h, hail; l, lightning; m, mist; o, overcast; p, passing showers; q, squally; r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; v, fog; w, visibility; x, storm; y, calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of each description.
Rain, the hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundredths.

Quotations.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876.
OPIMUM.—New Fata, cash, 620
" credit, 625
" Old Fata, cash, —
" credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 590
" credit, 595
" Old Benares, cash, —
" credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 480
" credit, 488
" Allowance Tael, 0 a 94
" Old Malwa, cash, 585
" credit, 590
" Allowance Tael, 0 a 18
CAMPHOR, ... 14 a 14
QUICKSILVER, ... 94
SALTPETRE, ... 4 a 54

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10 1/2
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 222 1/2 a 223
" Bombay, demand, ... 222 1/2 a 223
" Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 73 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ... —
Sycee, ... —
Mexicans, ... —
Gold Leaf, ... 27.00
English Sovereign, ... 5.25
Australian Sovereign, ... 5.27
Discount, ... 7 a 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 2 per cent. prem.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$495
China Fire Ins. Co., \$150
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 60 % dln. ex div.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$167 1/2
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$675
Chinese Insurance Co., \$202
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850
C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 57
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 625
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., 6 dln.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. —
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 72 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$52 1/2 dln.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104

Temperature.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
THERMOMETER.—8 A.M., ... 64
Do. 4 P.M., ... 64 1/2
Do. Maximum, ... 65
Do. Minimum, over night, ... 60
BAROMETER.—8 A.M., ... 30.180
Do. 4 P.M., ... 30.140

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 6, Annie Braginton, from New York to Shanghai.
Jan. 6, Otterpass, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 6, Lycks Till, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, Titian, from Penarth to Hongkong.
Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 17, Oward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.
Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.
Jan. 22, Flinthatch (etc.), from London to Penang, &c.
Jan. 24, Victoria (etc.), from Liverpool to Manila.
Jan. 28, Nestor (etc.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.
Jan. 31, Lord Macaulay, from Newport to Hongkong.
Feb. 1, Neorches (etc.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN VESSELS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Orpheus, Cardiff.
Naples, Sumatra.
Glenartney, Russia.
Holly of 1876, Viking.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suva, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;

Also,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"THE HERAN," Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon.
CARGO will be received on board until
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the
Office until 2 P.M. on the 29th inst.
For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels, and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the
option of forwarding all Goods shipped
by their Steamers for Europe through
Suez, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.

A. MOYER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mcb

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 1st April,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day: all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. apl

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Next U. S. Mail Steamer will be
despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 15th
April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Island Sea
Route, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. apl

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW
Complete Set of Vol. I.
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Vol. I and 2, Vol. I.
No. 1 (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)
Only.
One Dollar will be given for each of the
above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurance.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, further, pro-
vide, out of the earnings, first, for an
Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital and thereafter, distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash. All the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro. rate to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 8, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Mats, on Goods on board
Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, terms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam, and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYFANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1875.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risk only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents Act in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

Insurance.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against
unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or
Bonus, are requested to present same for
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise
their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. apl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appoint-
ed Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to grant Insurances at cur-
rent rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pi-
lots from Reef Island, from this date.

Outward bound Vessels can secure
FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to
the Underigned at Praya Central, No. 29.

The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the
main-mast.

H. F. STUART,
Hongkong, April 5, 1875. ap5

Intimations.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. IV., No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$3.60.

CONTENTS.
Essays on the Chinese Language.
The Folk-lore of China.
Pao-ze: The Claspnet of China.
An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign intercourse with
China.

One Page from Choo-Foo-ze.
The Expedition of the Mongols Against
Java in 1293, A.D.
The Wry-Necked Tree.
Phallo Worship.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters—
Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.
Publications of the Hongkong Corre-
sponding Committee of the Reli-
gious Tract Soc.

Hongkong School-book Committee.
Chinese Wills.
Chinese Breach-Loading Guns.
History of the Maritime Provinces.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.
Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST-STEEL WORKS,
Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,
F. PHIL,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO
(Germany.)

To Let.

With Immediate Possession.
TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices. Nos.
14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the
occupation of Messrs KAYN & Co.

The House No. 55, Wellington Street,
lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONS
& Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Miss GARRARD.

The House and Office No. 3, Diagonal
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F.
DOWDALE.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.)
The Bungalow No. 3, Old Bailey Street.
The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street,
now in the occupation of Mr. HAVESFIELD.

(And with occupation from 1st May next.)
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace, at present in the occupation of
Dr. STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Queen's
Road East, with Godown attached.
Rent \$25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co.,
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.
THE Premises in Queen's Road Central,
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS,
on the Praya.

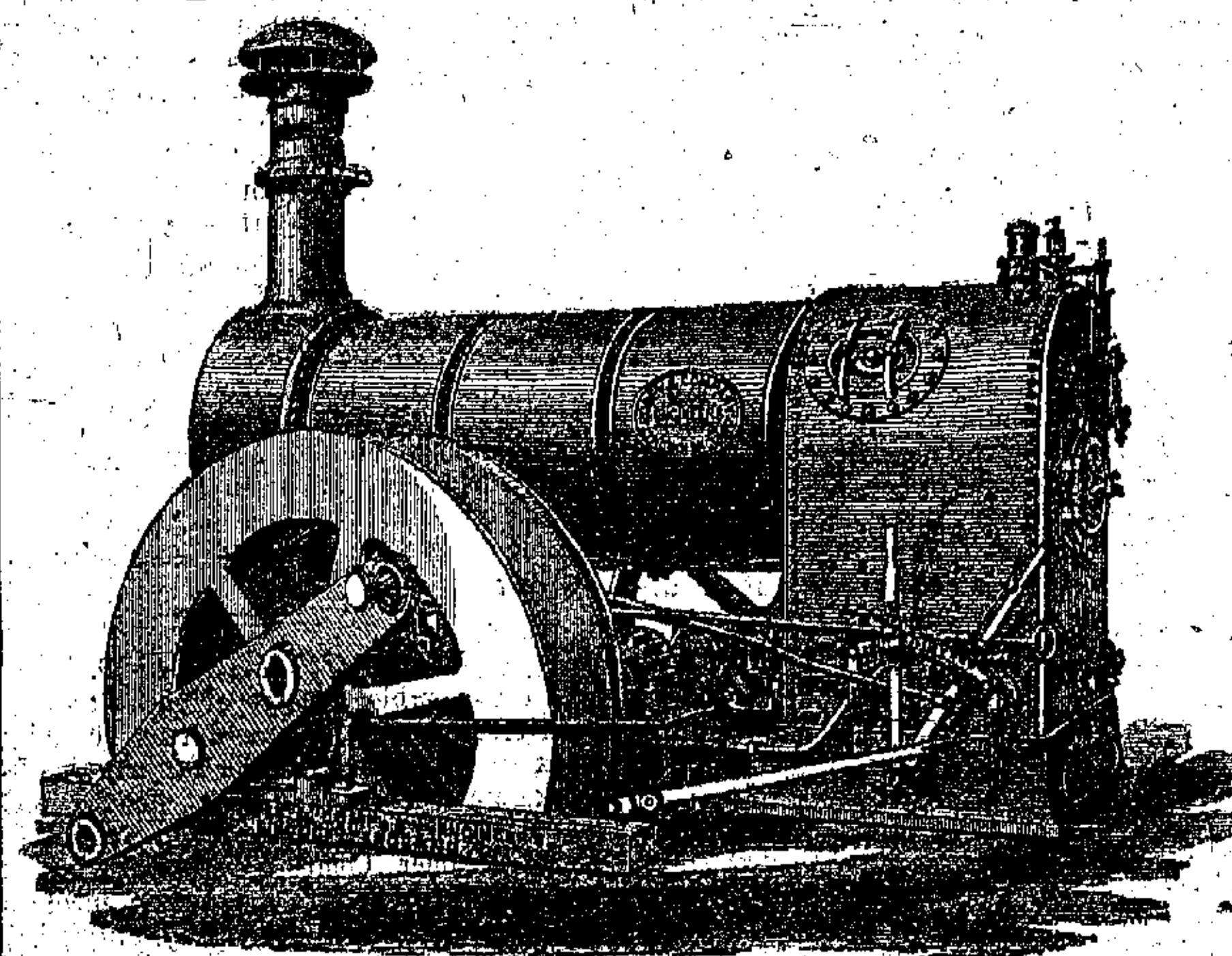
Apply to TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.
House No. 3, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.
EASY, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged
against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent Work, because it possesses the ad-
vantages of the Semi-Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

ROBEY & CO., Lincoln, England.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Mar. 18, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Exchange, Lowest Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 400 300

" Foochow, " 160 150

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 120

Beef Corned, catty 120 100

" Roast, " 140 120

" Soup, " 80 70

" Steak, " 140 120

Bullocks' Brains, per set 50 40

" Tongue, fresh, each 250 200

" " corned, " 400 350

" Head, " 1000 700

" Heart, " 150 110

" Feet, " 60 50

" Kidneys, " 60 50

" Tail, " 120 110

" Liver, catty 90 70

" Tripe (undressed), catty 40 30

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 450

Hams, American, lb. 350 —

" Chinese, " 200 180

" English, " 400 360

Mutton Chop, " 200 180

" Leg, " 200 180

" Shoulder, " 160 140

" Liver, " 120 110

" Pig's Chittlings, catty 80 60

" Feet, " 120 110

" Fry, " 110 100

" Head, " 110 100

" Heart, " 70 50

" Kidneys, " 70 50

" Liver, lb. 130 110

Fork, Chop, catty 140 130

" Corned, " 180 120

" Leg, " 140 130

" Fat or Lard, " 120 110

Sheep's Head and Feet, set 850 820

" Heart, " 40 30

" Kidneys, " 70 60

Smoking Pig, " 1400 1200

Veal, " 130 120

Veal, " 700 670

Poultry.

Capon, catty 200 180

Deer, small, each \$3.00 —

Ducks, catty 180 120

" Dried, " 220 200

Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 —

" Duck, " 100 —

" Salt, " 100 —

Fowls, catty 180 170

Geese, " 120 110

Partridges, each 800 280

Pheasants, Canton, live pair 1500 —

" Shanghai, " 1200 —

Pigeons, catty 150 140

Quail, " 80 70

Snipe, catty 125 120

Teal, " 200 180

Turkeys, Cook, catty 600 500

" Hen, " 400 350

Bombay Ducks, per hundred 200 —

Bream, catty 100 90